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## WESTERN NEWSPAPER MAN WANTS PRESIDENT TAFT TO CALL CONVENTION OF THE EDITORS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—(Special.)—Several days ago an editor at Cheyenne, Wyoming, wired to President Taft a suggestion that he call a convention of the editors of the country to meet in Washington to take up and put in operation a movement for world peace.

While the suggestion has been given consideration at the White House, there has been no action taken. The president is no doubt aware that if all the editors of the country should be assembled, almost unanimous approval of the arbitration treaties pending in the senate would be insured.

No question before the country in recent years has received such unanimous approval in the newspapers. Editorial without number have been written and published giving hearty endorsement to the arbitration treaties and the cause of peace. From every part of the country there has been the same general expression of approval of these agreements which take such an advanced step in the direction of abolishing war. With but few exceptions there has been nothing but commendation of this practical peace movement.

A congress of editors might emphasize the peace sentiment of the country, but should President Taft give his approval by issuing the call suggested by the Wyoming editor, he would not doubt be requested to issue similar calls for all professions and different lines of business. The unanimity of the press of the country in favor of the arbitration treaties has been equalled only by that of the clergy, the educators, the lawyers, doctors, merchants, and in fact every class of professional and business men in the country. An instance of the interest which business men have taken in the arbitration treaties is shown in a movement by all the insurance people who have sought to about universal peace by securing the ratification of the treaties. These insurance men believe that it is to their interest as a business proposition to limit the possibilities of war. The arbitration treaties have been endorsed for ratification by nearly 500 boards of trade and business organizations throughout the country.

The idea of a congress of editors in the interest of peace, while appearing rather amusing to a number of persons, has not been regarded by many of the senators as shown by a number of interviews.

Senator Warren, who lives in the Wyoming city where the idea of an editors' congress originated, said: "I was much interested in two telegrams from Cheyenne, one proposing an editorial congress and the other announcing that the wife of Senator Warren's coadjutor had given birth to triplets born on three succeeding days. The latter report was confirmed in a dispatch to me which is the most comprehensive ten word dispatch I ever saw. I said, 'Triplets

girl Sunday boy Monday boy Tuesday all doing well.' Naturally I am pleased that Cheyenne is so much in evidence."

Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire:

"You say it has been suggested that the president call together in Washington the editors of the country for a universal peace conference? Well, why not? It is something I had not heard of until this moment, but I regard it as a pertinent suggestion, and see no reason to criticize it in any way. We have had no national conference on the question, and certainly the calling together of men who are supposed, at least, to give us information would present to the public a very general discussion of this much desired condition of universal peace and ought to result in advancing the cause."

Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon: "The matter of getting the editors of the country together in Washington to discuss the universal peace problem is one that had not been called to my attention before, but off-hand it seems to be that something of that kind would be desirable. As to getting them together before the ratification of the pending peace treaties, let me say that I think the senate is qualified to pass upon that proposition without summoning a gathering of the eminent men of the country. But certainly on the general proposition of universal peace, a nation wide convention of them who influence public sentiment as broadly as editors do would be, in my opinion, a desirable move."

Senator Curtis, of Kansas: "By all means let the heads of the great newspapers of the country be called together by President Taft in a peace conference. President Roosevelt called the governors together for a conservation congress, and it was a timely, valuable policy that advanced the cause of conservation materially. The question of universal peace affects not only our own country, but in addition it affects the whole world, which conservation did not, specifically. If such a meeting could be had before the settlement of the question of the arbitration treaties now pending before the senate, I think it would be even more desirable, and I hope it can be done."

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina: "A conference of the editors of the nation called by President Taft to discuss universal peace certainly could do no harm. Just now I can see no reason to believe that it would do any good, but I would have no objection to it. Do you think it might bring on a row to have such a meeting? You know there have been a number of so-called 'peace meetings' that have ended in lively scraps. If the editors could have such a meeting without fighting, it would demonstrate that a peaceful peace conference was possible."

## GOVERNMENT GIVES SOME INTERESTING FACTS RELATING TO CONDITION OF THE STEEL TRADE

The high record exportation of practically a quarter billion dollars worth of iron and steel manufactures from the United States in the calendar year 1911 and of over 1 1/2 billion dollars worth in the decade ending with that year has led the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, to prepare a statement showing the relative rank of the leading nations in the exportation of that important factor of international commerce.

The world's leading exporters of iron and steel, according to official figures covering the latest period for which statistics are available, are the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States, with totals ranging from a little less than 400 million dollars down to about 250 million dollars each. To these might be added a second group of countries with smaller totals, which would include Belgium, Netherlands, France, Switzerland and Sweden. These eight countries had in 1910 a total exportation of iron and steel of over one billion dollars, or about eight per cent of the entire value of all merchandise entering the international markets of the world. At the head of the list of exporters of iron and steel is the United Kingdom, with a total of 261 million dollars, exclusive of 16 million dollars' worth of agricultural machinery, manufactured in part from iron and steel and by certain countries included under that title. Germany is second in exports of iron and steel, with a total of 239 million dollars, in addition to which exports of agricultural machinery aggregated 9 million dollars. The United States is third, the 1910 figures being 201 million dollars for iron and steel and 31 million for agricultural implements. Belgium shows 65 million dollars' worth of iron and steel, including agricultural machinery, exported in 1910, and France a total of 45 million dollars, exclusive of 15 million dollars worth of agricultural machinery. From Switzerland and Sweden the exports of iron and steel were, in the latest available year, about 18 million dollars each, exclusive of agricultural machinery, amounting to nearly one million dollars in the case of Sweden and about \$150,000 in that of Switzerland.

While the United States thus ranks only third as an exporter of iron and steel, her progress in that branch of commerce has been rapid, the total exports of that class of articles having increased from 163 million dollars in 1901, to nearly or quite 250 million in 1911, and of agricultural implements, from 17 million to 35 million dollars during the same period. Taking the period 1900-1910, the latest period for which figures are available in the case of foreign countries, the growth in exports of iron and steel has been as follows: The United Kingdom, from \$71 to \$261 million dollars; Germany,

from 171 to 239 million; United States, from 139 to 261 million; France, from 27 to 45 million; Belgium, from 41 to 65 million; and Switzerland, from 11 to 18 million dollars. In exports of agricultural machinery the United States leads all other countries, with a total in 1910 of 31 million dollars, against 16 million for the United Kingdom, 9 million for Germany, and 13 million for France.

The 250 million dollars worth of iron and steel and 35 million dollars worth of agricultural implements exported from the United States last year found markets in practically every part of the civilized world. Steam locomotives and steel rails went largely to Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Japan, where the rapid development of railways enabled an increased absorption of those materials from this country. Structural iron and steel of American manufacture is being utilized in increasing quantities by most of the leading countries of North America, as well as in Australia and Japan. The farms of Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Australia and New Zealand are requiring increasing quantities of American wire. Our sales of electrical machinery show a healthy expansion in such important markets as the United Kingdom and other European countries, as well as the newer communities of the western hemisphere. The same might be said of sewing machines and metal-working machinery. American cash registers and typewriters are facilitating business in offices scattered in every part of the world—in France, the United Kingdom and Germany; in Canada, Mexico and Cuba; in Argentina and Brazil; in India and Australia, and in many other countries, nearly all of them showing larger totals in 1911 than in any earlier year.

The principal articles forming the quarter billion dollars' worth of iron and steel products exported from the United States in the calendar year 1911, with the approximate value of each based upon eleven months' figures already at hand, are: Sheets and plates, 18 million dollars; builders' hardware, saws and tools, 17 million; locomotives and other engines, 17 million; steel rails, 12 million; pipes and fittings, 12 million; wire, 12 million; structural iron and steel, 11 million; sewing machines, 9 million; electrical machinery, 8 million; mining machinery, 7 million; bars and rods, 5 million; cash registers, 4 million; pumps and pumping machinery, 4 million; printing presses, 3 million; sugar mill machinery, 3 million; and tin and terre plates, nearly 5 million dollars, or five times as much as in the preceding year; white stoves and ranges, shoe machinery, laundry ma-

chinery, scales and balances, castings, and wire nails each exceeded one million dollars in the value of the year's exports, representing for the most part increases when compared with earlier years.

### THE CHANCE FOR THIRD PARTY.

When Mr. Taft has been nominated, where will Mr. La Follette and his friends be? They will be outside the breasting works if ever politicians were, for they have left no passage open through which they can crawl back into the citadel. They opposed Mr. Taft before his nomination, and it is to be presumed they will continue to fight him until his renomination. They are in a very different position from men who have opposed a candidate so long as he was simply contesting for the nomination, but have taken the oath of allegiance when he became the nominee, for the opposition of the insurgents is put on entirely different grounds. Insurgent opposition to Mr. Taft is based on high moral considerations. The insurgents of 1912 are the republicans of 1852. Morality is at stake. Principle is in peril. It is a very fine and noble thing for men to rate morality more precious than party or politics. This exaltation of spirit, this disregard of all consequences, this willingness to count no sacrifice too great, imposes obligations. Morality cannot be jangled with or paraded today and pocketed tomorrow. If before nomination Mr. Taft does not measure up to the standard of political morality demanded by the convention, he is not redeemed by the convention. As honest men—and no one will question the honesty, the sincerity, so repeatedly and strikingly shown, and the high ideas of the insurgents—they must turn their backs on Mr. Taft. They have no alternative.

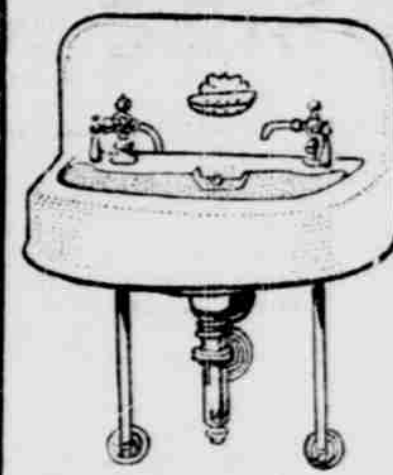
Nothing could be better for the future of American politics than the creation of a strong, vigorous insurgent party that would have the courage to call itself insurgent, progressive, radical, or some other name to mark its distinction from what is now the republican party. For the new party would be frankly radical, and the radical in politics serves a very useful purpose; among other things, paradoxical as it may sound, he is one of the greatest forces to give strength to conservatism. The history of the world's progress is written in the interaction of conservatism and radicalism, and both are good when not pushed too far; both necessary to preserve the balance, to prevent stagnation, and to encourage social experiment, without which there can be no progress. Maurice Low in Harper's Weekly.

### LOOK HERE ELKS!

Get your granite ware in purple and white in your own particular colors. A big assortment has just come in brand new in the Elks colors and you can buy anything from a covered steamer to cook your food to a pitcher in which to carry the brew, to wash your food down. The prettiest granite ware in town. H. C. Edwards.

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\$4.00 \$5.00 \$6.00

Closet Combinations from \$12.00 up.

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With Nickel Fittings, from \$15.00 up. Sheet Steel Tubs, with connected waste and overflow, from \$7.40 up. Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings at a proportionate figure.

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415 East Ninth Street, Los Angeles.

### THE LABOR QUESTION.

Jane Oaker of the "Everywoman" company can testify that labor believes in the least possible expenditure of energy. She tells of a couple who were sitting at dinner when crash—down the stairs fell the entire trayful of crockery from the dining room. Not even the salt cellar remained unbroken. Within the dining room husband and wife stared blankly at each other. What did it all mean? But this was a time for action, and the mistress rushed to the door. "Jane, Jane!" she cried, "whatever have you done?" Jane smiled. "Oh, mum," she replied, "it's only the dinner things mum. What a good thing I hadn't washed them up!"—February Young's Magazine.

The liver loses its activity at times and needs help. HERBINE is an effective liver stimulant. It also purifies the bowels, strengthens digestion and restores strength, vigor and cheerful spirits. Price 50c. Sold by Elvey & Hallett's Pharmacy.

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Perhaps no feature will so adequately illustrate the growth of Phoenix

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### SOME VITAL POINTS

The Franklin motor cars have the direct air cooling system which requires no mechanism. It is the logical, simple, positive way. Weather conditions do not affect it. The motor is quiet, flexible and very responsive. Higher efficiency is secured. The motor utilizes the free power of the gas. 1912 models on exhibition at Franklin Auto Garage, 321 West Adams St.

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Some men don't half wear out their clothes. When they get soiled and baggy at the knee and elbows they are laid aside, cast off. Send them on a trip through our French Dry Cleaning department, and when they come back home you won't recognize them. Perfect—and the cost is trifling. Arizona Cleaning Works, 235 East Washington St. Both Phones.

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If he has lost a prize, and will act wise, he will ADVERTISE  
He may come in rhyme, from time to time,  
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Expert grown, large, clean stock, up to size now, for 1912 spring delivery. None better anywhere. Our buds are selected with greatest care from best individual fruiting trees and positively guaranteed true to name.

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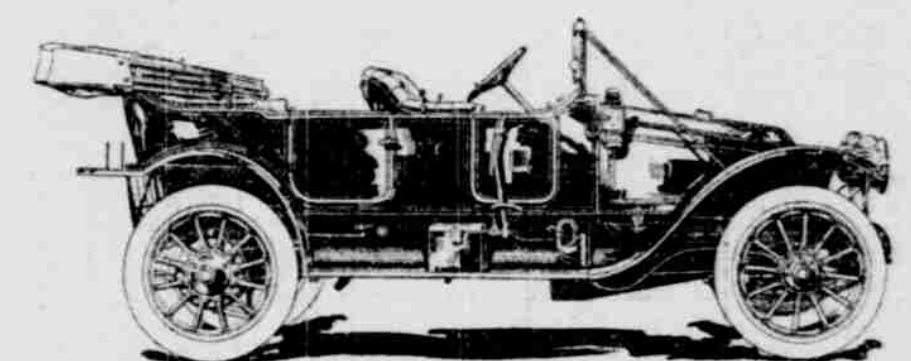
Sour, Sweet or Pomelo—the McMillan grown kind—large, clean plants from selected seed—the kind it pays to plant. Inspection and correspondence invited. Closest nursery to Los Angeles. Alhambra car.

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